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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1838)

Name of Candidate	ABHAY DAGA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1060011
Center	ONLINE	Date	15/08/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The Chalukyan architecture uniquely epitomises the grandeur and hybrid characteristic style of temple building. Elaborate. (150 words) 10
चालुक्य स्थापत्य कला विशिष्ट रूप से मंदिर निर्माण की वैभवपूर्ण और संकर अभिलक्षणिक शैली का प्रतीक है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Chalukyan architecture or Vesara architecture of temple building incorporated best of Nagara (North Indian) and Dravidian (South Indian) architecture.

Chalukyan style

① Large vimanas inspired by Dravidian architecture.
Ex: Papnath Temple

② Presence of water tanks/ bodies / Lakes around the temple.
Ex: Temples in Aihole.

③ Elephant - back temple structure at Dursa temple,

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Aihole.

④ Panchayatan layout of temples - inspired from Nagara architecture.

⑤ Narratives and reliefs in temple walls.

Ex: Virupaksha temple.

Thus, Chalukyan architecture borrowed features from various school of temple building to make its own hybrid style. It went on to inspire Hoysala, Vijaynagara temple architectures in future.

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2. The success or failure of a political movement is not always determined by the achievement of its stated goals. Discuss in light of the Ghadar movement.

(150 words) 10

किसी राजनीतिक आंदोलन की सफलता या विफलता सदैव उसके घोषित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति से निर्धारित नहीं होती है। गदर आंदोलन के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ghadar movement was established in San Francisco by Lala Hardayal, Bhai Parmanand etc. around the early 1910s.

Role played

① Organize Indian Prisoner of wars across colonies.

② Arrange arms and ammunitions

③ Bring out revolutionary literature.

④ Gather support for freedom abroad.

Ghadar Movement and Komagatu Maru incident

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① After stallins of Indian travellers off the Komagata Maru Ship and consequent violence at Kolkata port, Ghadarites planned revolutionary action against British.

② However, their plan was exposed and led to arrest of many and deportation of others.

Despite setbacks and failures, Ghadar movement was able to give direction to future revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Jugantar, Anushilan Samiti to carry out armed struggle against British.

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3. Discuss the ways in which Gandhian conceptualisation of Sarvodaya influenced Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement. (150 words) 10
उन तरीकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे सर्वोदय की गांधीवादी अवधारणा ने विनोबा भावे के भूदान आंदोलन को प्रभावित किया था।

Gandhian idea of "Sarvodaya" implies welfare and upliftment of all. This concept inspired Vinobha Bhave's Bhoodan movement.

Bhoodan movement and Sarvodaya

① Propagated donation of lands for redistribution amongst landless - for their socio-economic uplift.

② Promoted idea of equitable distribution of resources - aligned with Sarvodaya.

③ Underlying principle of socio-economic equality by land donation was an important pillar of Sarvodaya.

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④ Cooperative and collective efforts in land pooling and tilling was inspired by cooperative fundamentals of sarvodaya.

⑤ Vinobha Bhave was himself a staunch Gandhian which found sarvodaya principles forming basis of Bhoodan movement.

Thus, Bhoodan movement can be regarded as extension of Gandhian thoughts in post-independence India.

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4. Bring out the evidences, which led to the Plate Tectonics Theory. Also, discuss how this theory explains the movement of plates.

(150 words) 10

उन साक्ष्यों को उजागर कीजिए जिनसे प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन हुआ। साथ ही, विवेचना कीजिए कि यह सिद्धांत किस प्रकार प्लेटों की गति की व्याख्या करता है।

Plate Tectonics Theory - developed during 1960s states that earth surface is formed by mobile lithospheric plates which float over outer mantle.

Evidences

① Palaeomagnetic data and its similarities in various rocks across continent explains they were joined together before the plates broke apart.

② Rise of Himalayas due to convergence of Indian and Eurasian plate.

③ Presence of trenches due to subsidence of plates.

Ex: Mariana trench, Aleutian trench.

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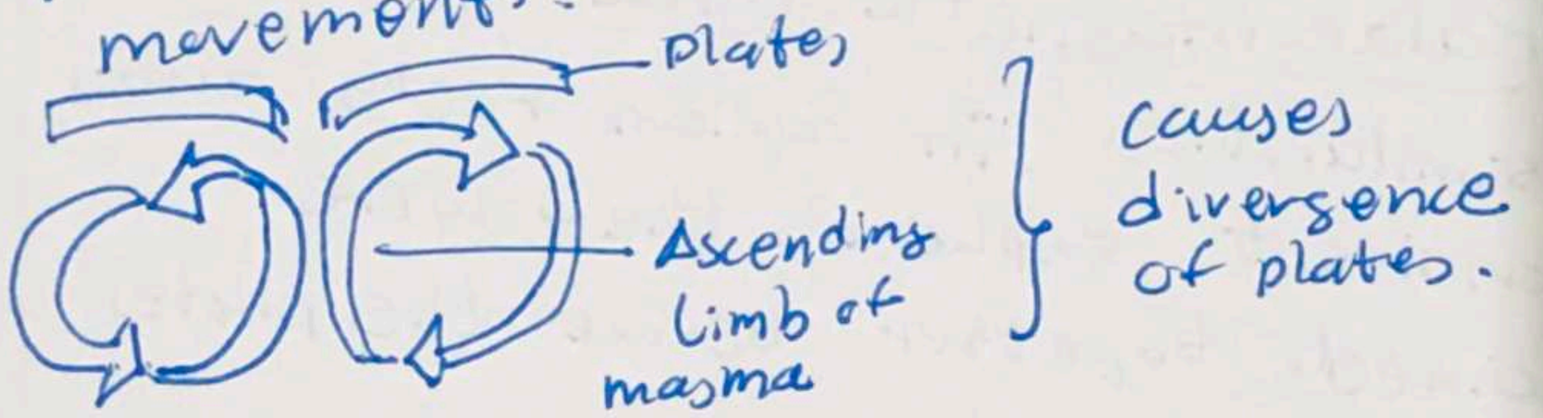
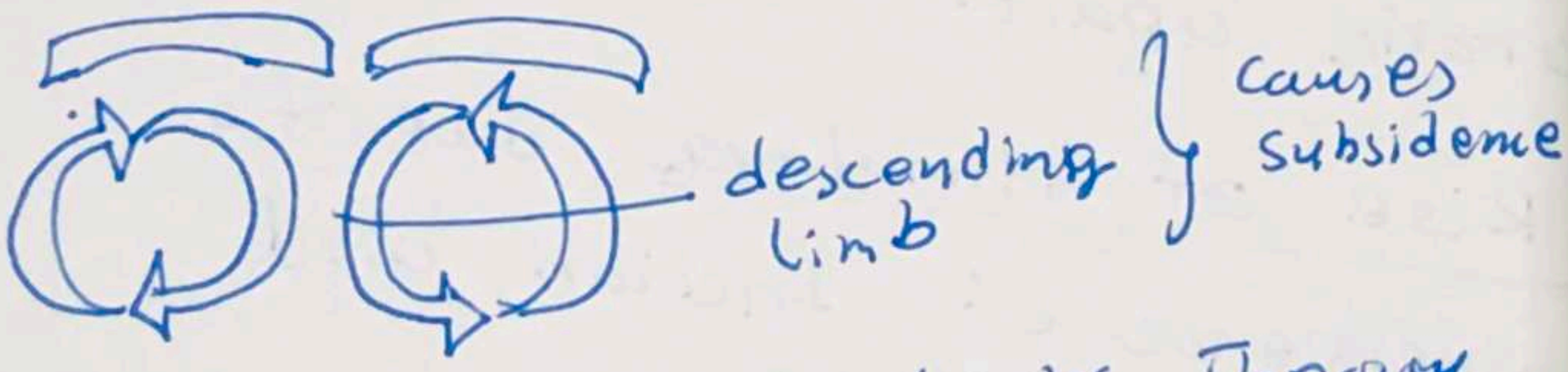
④ Earthquakes due to fault lines in plates and the resulting geological formations.
Ex: Red sea and its rift valley

Movements of plates

① Occur due to radioactivity and movement of magma below the plates which provides energy for tectonic movements.





Thus, Plate Tectonics Theory continues to play important role in studying geological timeline of earth and understand its inner workings better.

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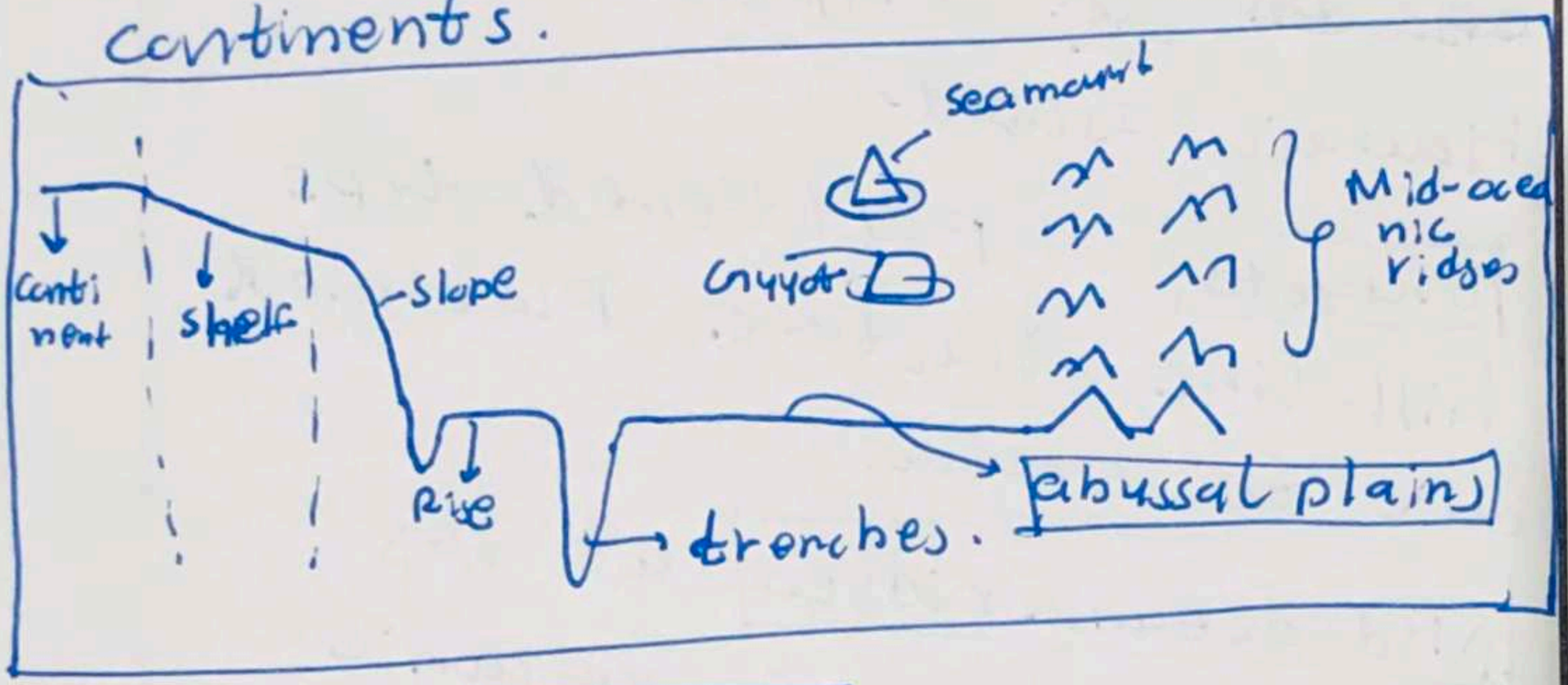
5. Give an account of the formation of Abyssal Plains and highlight the relief features found on these plains. **(150 words) 10**
वितलीय मैदानों के निर्माण का विवरण दीजिए और इन मैदानों पर पाए जाने वाले उच्चावच संबंधी लक्षणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ocean floors are more diverse in terms of geological formations in comparison to continents.



Absyssal Plains

① Formed by fine sediments carried by rivers, seas deep into the sea.

② Flattest surfaces on the ocean floor.

③ Generally devoid of any major features

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(4) Found in the middle of oceanic expanse.

Relief features

(1) **Sea mount** - Pointed peaks Ex: Emperor seamounts Hawaii Islands.

(2) **Guyots** - Flattened tops hill-like structure. Flattened due to erosion.

(3) **Mid-oceanic ridges** at its edges - centre of volcanic activities that contribute to sea floor spreading.

Abyssal plains are often source of minerals, polymettalic nodules. With growing resource needs, abyssal plains can potentially witness future human activities in future.

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6. What are the geographical and climatic conditions required for tea cultivation? In this context, discuss the reasons for the introduction of tea cultivation in the Duars region of the Himalayas by the British. (150 words) 10

चाय की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भौगोलिक और जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, अंग्रेजों द्वारा हिमालय के दुआर क्षेत्र में चाय की खेती शुरू करने के कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is the largest producer of tea in the world - signifying its favourable climatic conditions for tea cultivation.

Geographical and climatic conditions needed

1. Well-drained soil.
2. Well-distributed rainfall across the growing season.
3. Temperature below 25°C.
4. Frost-free conditions.
5. Hilly areas.
6. Bright sunshine for harvest.

Tea cultivation in Duar region by British

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Favourable climatic and geographical conditions as mentioned before.

② Hilly regions.

③ Availability of land and labour

④ Expansion in production for exports.

Thus, tea cultivation is an important agricultural activity in India which generates large employment both at farm and processing level.

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7. Briefly bring out the distinction between flash droughts and conventional droughts. Also, examine the reasons behind the increasing vulnerability of India to flash droughts. **(150 words) 10**

आकस्मिक सूखा और पारंपरिक सूखा के मध्य अंतर को संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, आकस्मिक सूखे के प्रति भारत की बढ़ती सुभेद्यता के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

While conventional droughts occur over a period of time due to lack of water, soil moisture, precipitation, flash droughts are more rapid and intense altering the hydrological settings of region rapidly.

Causes

Conventional Drought	Flash Drought
① Lack of precipitation	① Intense evaporation
② More usase than replenishment	② Fall in water levels due to excessive use
③ Loss of soil moisture	③ Poor storage capacity

Increasing vulnerability of India to flash droughts

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Rapid urbanization and concretization causing poor seepage.

② Rising incident of heat waves causing intense evaporation.
Ex: Recent heatwave in North India led to flash droughts in some parts of M.P. Rajasthan.

③ Exploitation of water reserves
- further accentuating flash droughts.
- Water-sucking crops like sugarcane in central India.

Thus, flash droughts are seeming to come across as man-made disaster unlike conventional droughts. Rainwater harvesting, sustainable use and recycling of water, climate-resilient agriculture - coarse cereals etc. are some of the ways to mitigate consequences of flash droughts.

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8. Though various initiatives have been taken to ensure social security for informal workers in India, there still exist gaps which need to be plugged. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत में अनौपचारिक श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विभिन्न पहलें शुरू की गई हैं, फिर भी कुछ कमियां मौजूद हैं जिन्हें दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Code of Social Security, 2020 was released to provide social security to informal and unorganized sector.

Initiatives

1. National Food Security Act, 2013
2. PM Shram Yogi Mandhan Yojana
3. PM - Jan Arogya Yojana
4. PM - Garib Kalyan Yojana
5. Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package.
6. Atal Beema Yojana
7. MGNREGA
8. e-shram Portal

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Existing gaps

1. Lack of public awareness.
2. Beneficiaries often lack required documents leading to exclusion
3. Accessibility issues
4. Lax implementation by employers.

These gaps need to be addressed to ensure universal social security - a social right according to International Labour Organization.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Critically assess the government's move on raising the age of marriage of women in India from 18 to 21 years. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं के विवाह की आयु 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने के सरकार के कदम का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Recently, an amendment bill to raise the marrying age of women in India to 21 years was introduced in Lok Sabha. Child marriage is governed under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

Benefits of increasing age limit

1. More educational opportunities for women
2. Economic empowerment due to employment opportunities.
3. Delayed pregnancies
4. Better outcomes in terms of fertility rate, IMR, MMR.
5. Gender parity with men who have age threshold of 21 years

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues

① May lead to invalidation of marriages in scheduled castes and tribes.

② Doesn't resolve poverty issues which is prime cause of early marriages.

③ Tends to superseed personal Laws.

Ex: Shariat Law for Muslims allows marriage in puberty.

④ While people can vote at age of 18, but can't marry.

Raising the age limit is only one step to empower women. What is also needed is accompanied improvement in educational, employment levels.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Reservation for locals in private sector has again brought the debate around regionalism into focus. In this context, examine whether regionalism is a threat to national integration. **(150 words) 10**

निजी क्षेत्रक में स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षण के मुद्दे ने क्षेत्रवाद के इर्द-गिर्द होने वाली बहस को पुन: केंद्र में ला दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए खतरा है।

Recently, Haryana government enacted legislation to provide 75% job reservations for locals in private sector with salary threshold below ₹30,000/month. However, it was invalidated by the hish court.

Reservation and Regionalism

① Regionalism refers to excessive interest for a region, over the nation which has potential to threaten unity and integrity of nation.

② Reservation for locals fuels "son of soil" doctrine - leads to preference of

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resion

(3) Discriminates against migrants and their right to freedom of movement and profession.

(4) Further accentuates regional imbalance - which has been cause of resionalism - linked issues in past.

Ex: Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand-Bihar etc.

(5) Resionalism often leads to violence against outsiders - proving antithetical to national unity and integrity.

Ex: Maharashtra Navnirman Sena's attack on Bihari migrants.

Instead of reservation of locals, focus should be laid on skill upgradation of locals so that are employable not only in their resion but also across India - thus strengthening unity of India.

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11. Explain how agricultural surplus, growth of crafts and trade, and growing population led to the second urbanisation in ancient India.
(250 words) 15

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार कृषि अधिशेष, शिल्प और व्यापार की वृद्धि तथा बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण प्राचीन भारत में द्वितीय नगरीकरण हुआ है।

While Harappan Civilization (2500-1950 BC) is regarded as first urbanization, the second wave of urbanization occurred during (1000-500 BC) in ancient India

Characteristics

Agriculture

① Discovery and use of iron implements helped in clearing lands in lower and middle Ganges valley which were thickly forested.

② Earlier, bronze tools were used which weren't effective in clearing of such lands.

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(3) Availability of fertile land due to alluvial soil promoted agriculture - especially rice cultivation.

(4) There was agricultural surplus and was enough to not only feed the peasant's family but also the entire population.

(5) This propagated the population rise and consequent urbanization.

Crafts and Trade

(1) This period saw the phase of North Black Polished Ware (NBPW) which was in vogue - promoting craft of pottery.

(2) With settled life and food surplus, people could engage in new trades

(3) Proximity of iron reserves

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in middle Ganges valley, near Rajgir gave rise to metallurgy in iron - iron arms, sickles, swords etc.

Growing population

① With food security and flourishing trade, availability of arms - this period saw the rise of proto urban sites like Kaushambi housing urban population

② This phase eventually gave rise to Mahajanapadas of Rajgir, Sravasti, etc.

Thus, the second phase of urbanization saw growth in human endeavours which set the stage for future empires of Nandas, Mauryas.

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12. India of the 18th century failed to make progress economically, culturally and socially at a pace, which would have saved the country from collapse. Comment. (250 words) 15

18वीं शताब्दी का भारत आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक रूप से उस गति से प्रगति करने में विफल रहा, जो देश को पतन से बचा सकता था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India was witnessing spectre of fragmented polity in the 18th century after the fall of Mughal empire - which helped Europeans take advantage of and convert India into a large colony.

Economic Slowdown

① Rising land pressure due to proliferation of jagirdari and zamindari system lead to impoverishment of peasants.

② Stagnancy in agricultural production and innovations, accompanied by fall in fertility further pushed economy to backburner.

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③ Only Indian trade was flourishing, with its cotton clothing like calicos, muslin in huge demand globally.

Cultural stagnancy

① Proliferation of caste-based divides, relative isolation from outside world prevented "Indians" from reading the European ill-intentions.

② Outdated Knowledge system with low focus on secular learning.

③ Fragmented polity post Aurangzeb's death (1707) led to division of India into numerous mini-states constantly fighting with each other.

Social degradation

① Untouchability, child marriages, rich-poor widening gap etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

These conditions prevented the natives from uniting against foreign rule which further exploited India through its policies of ruining traditional handicrafts, lack of industrial development, interference into social fabric of tribals.

If India could have kept in check the socio-economic and cultural fault lines, it would have not only prevented it from collapse but also further enhance its power and influence in the world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement triggered a two-stage debate on the strategic course of India's freedom struggle. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन की वापसी ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की रणनीतिक कार्यप्रणाली के संबंध में दो-चरणों वाली बहस को आरंभ कर दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

With drawal of Civil Disobedience Movement after Gandhi - Irwin Pact (1931) divided the course of freedom strussle into various ~~[illegible]~~ modes:

① Strussle - Truce - strussle faction.

ⓐ Believed in continuing constructive work after period of strussle during Civil Disobedience Movement.

ⓑ Included promotion of Khadi, cooperative production, education, disaster relief etc.

ⓒ Leaders of this group included Sardar

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Vallabhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad.

(d) They believed that it was not possible to continue mass struggle for longer time and people needed redirection to gather strength for future struggle.

(2) Struggle - Victory faction.

(a) Believed in continuation of civil Disobedience and mass struggle till the British were evicted.

(b) wanted to maximize the steam within masses to compel British to accept their demands.

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru, Subash chandra Bose were part of this faction.

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③ Revolutionaries

ⓐ Another faction that vouched for heroic individual actions to make the deaf British hear listen to their demands.

ⓑ Were disappointed with withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Even though, the freedom struggle course took new turns, all these pathways were tied with the strong thread of independence demand. - which eventually brought India its freedom in 1947.

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14. Throw light on the causes, course and outcomes of the Civil War, which followed the Russian Revolution. Also, bring out the reasons behind the Bolshevik victory. (250 words) 15

रूसी क्रांति के बाद हुए गृहयुद्ध के कारणों, गतिविधियों और परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, बोल्शेविक विजय के कारणों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Russian Revolution (1917) led to overthowing of the imperial Czar regime and establishment of democratic regime in Russia. However, the democrats were soon to be overthrown by communist Bolshevik party in the civil War.

Causes of Civil War

① Inactivity of democratic party in power.

② Didn't conduct elections after the interim transfer of Power post Russian Revolution.

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(3) No effective power in hands of public

Course of civil War

(1) The Bolshevik party - a communist party took charge of restoring the ideals they fought for in the Revolution

(2) Outsered the democratic party in power by overtaking important spheres of government - finance, defence, etc.

Outcomes

(1) Establishment of communist ~~party~~ regime in Russia.

(2) Abolition of private property.

(3) Control over means of production to ensure equitable distribution.

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(4) Russia witnessed economic progress while the rest of the world was facing economic recession due to World War I.

Thus, the Civil War led to Bolshevik victory and demonstrated the world the power of collective labour that led to spread of communism across the globe.

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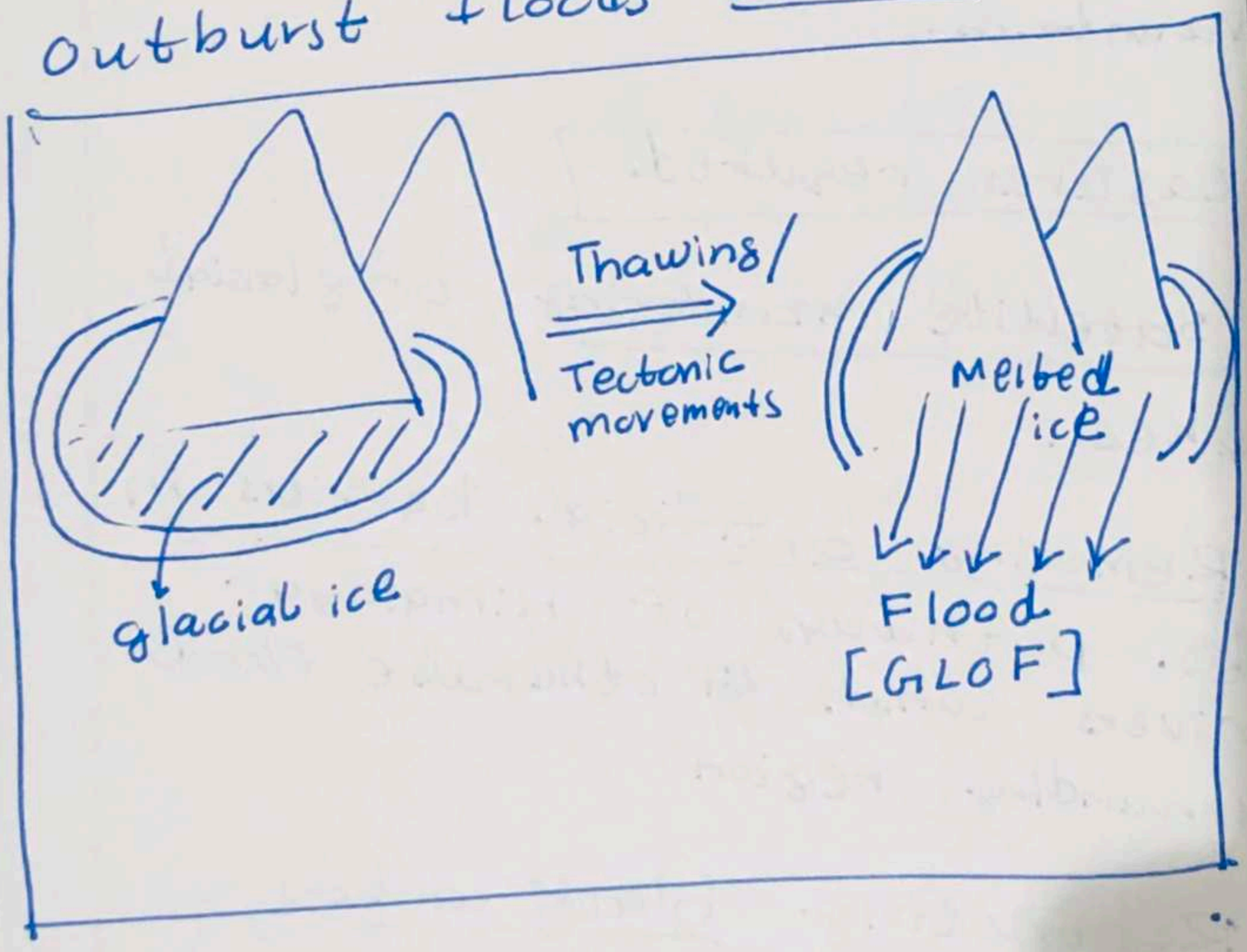
15. What are Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)? Highlighting the susceptibility of the Himalayan region to GLOFs, state the measures required to address them. **(250 words) 15**

ग्लेशियल लेक आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड्स (GLOFs) क्या हैं? GLOFs के प्रति हिमालयी क्षेत्र की सुभेद्यता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके समाधान के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Glacial Lakes are formed by damming of glacial water and ice by moraines, gravels. When the dammed ice thaws, it leads to breaching of the barriers - causing glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs).



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Susceptibility of Himalayan region

① Rising temperatures and thawing in summers.

Ex: Chamoli floods in Uttarkhand 2021 was caused due to GLOF.

② Tectonic activity in Himalayas - region of convergence of Indian and Eurasian plate.

③ Receeding snowline in Hindukush mountains.

Measures required

① Satellite monitoring of glacial lakes.

② Removing artificial barriers in pathways of Himalayan rivers which otherwise floods surrounding region.

③ Restricting black carbon pollution - caused by unburnt

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fuels, brick kilns. Black carbon is absorber of heat and accelerates thawing.

④ Limiting human activities around the course of glacial lakes - especially on steep slopes.

⑤ Restricting large hydroelectric plants in the region which lead to cascading damage due to overflow.

GLOFs are largely man-made disaster due to global warming. Achieving universal net-zero emissions as soon as possible and sharing of glacial data in real time can help reduce the devastation caused.

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16. Highlighting the significance of critical minerals, provide an account of their distribution in India and the world. **(250 words) 15**

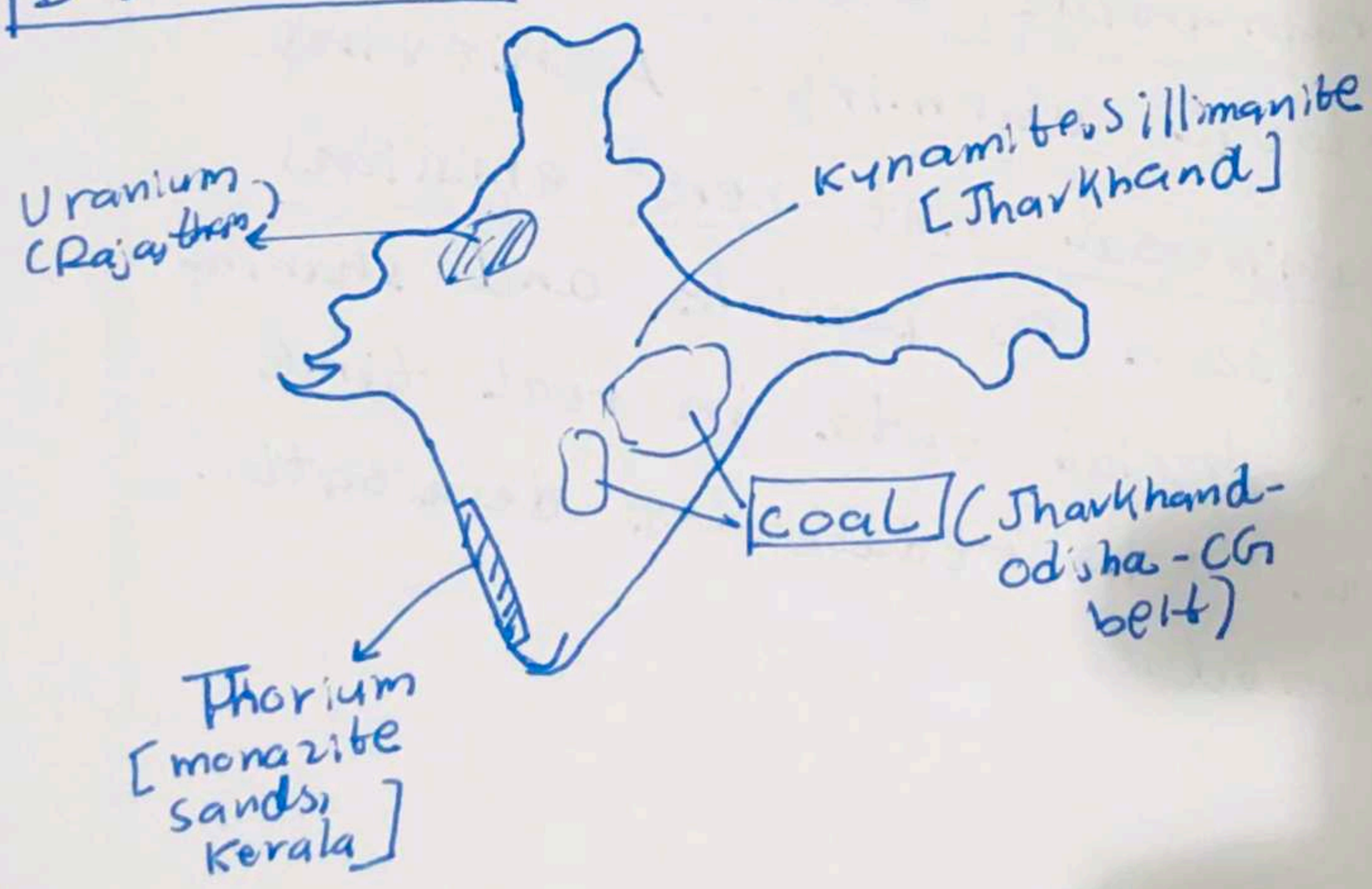
महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत और विश्व में उनके वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Critical minerals are those minerals that have sophisticated use and there is no viable alternative available to them and have limited availability.

Ex: Lithium, Palladium, Rhodium, Uranium etc.

Distribution

INDIA



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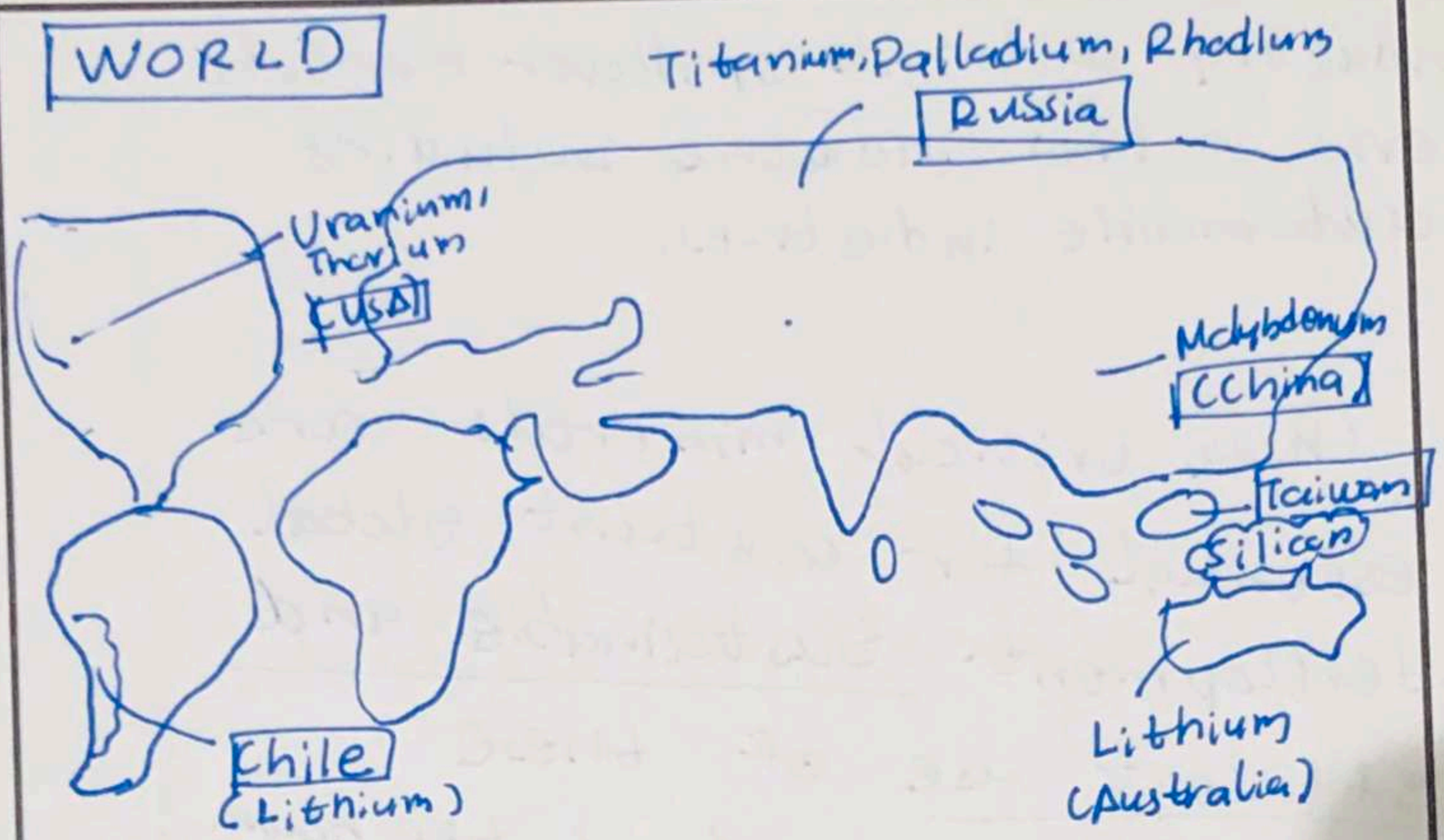
WORLD



Significance

① Used in military grade aircrafts, vessels, machines

② Lithium-ion batteries are the future of energy storage

③ Titanium, Palladium, Rhodium are used in manufacture of sensitive electronic instruments.

④ Silicon is the bread-and-butter of the semi-conductor

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industry with its spillover effects on ~170 industries including automobile industries.

Thus, critical minerals are essential for constant global development. Sustainable and efficient use of these minerals is need of the hour.

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17. Highlighting the importance of ice sheets, discuss the likely impact of their melting on the planet with special focus on India. **(250 words) 15**

हिम चादरों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में पृथ्वी पर उनके पिघलने के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

When the water over a resion freezes and is relatively still, it forms ice sheets.

Importance

① Prevents the water below the sheets from further cooling.

② Preserves the geological history of the resion.

Ex: Antartic and Arctic ice.

③ Helps in carbon sequestration preventing carbon from escaping into atmosphere.

④ Potential water reserves

⑤ Source of rivers during thawing season.

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Impact of melting of ice sheets

① Rise in sea level - causing ~~flooding~~ of coastal regions and submersence small islands.

Ex: Indian coast is vulnerable to coastal flooding and submergence by 2050 [IPCC AR-6]

② Accelerates global warming due to released carbon below sheets.

Ex: Receding snowline of Himalayas.

③ Threat to perenniality of rivers if more ice melts than that forms.

Ex: Himalayan rivers.

④ Excessive melting more than carrying capacity of region causes floods

Ex: GLOF in Uttarkhand, 2021.

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(5) Destruction of archives of geological history trapped under Arctic and Antarctic ice.

Thus, melting of ice sheets can have cascading effect not only in the region but across states as it impacts water, food and nutrition security. It is important for us humans to curb emissions thus slowing down melting and creating a sustainable planet.

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18. What are twin cyclones? Discuss the role of Rossby waves and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) in their formation. **(250 words) 15**

जुड़वाँ चक्रवात (ट्विन साइक्लोन) क्या होते हैं? उनके निर्माण में रॉस्बी तरंगों और मैडेन-जूलियन दोलन (MJO) की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

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19. Since independence, planning strategies for women's upliftment has evolved from welfare to development to empowerment. Elucidate. Also, discuss the role played by voluntary organizations in this context.

(250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात, महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए नियोजन रणनीतियां कल्याण से लेकर विकास और सशक्तीकरण तक विकसित हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

As per census 2011, women comprise of 49.2% of population - yet we see the gaps between males and females - socially, economically and politically.

Women upliftment in Post-Independent India

① Welfare Phase [1950 - 1970s]

ⓐ Dowry (Prohibition) Act, 1961 helped in restoring gender equality.

ⓑ Improving access to maternity relief and healthcare [as envisaged in Article 42]

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- Maternity Benefit Act, Equal Remuneration Act.

② Development phase [1970s - early 1990s]

ⓐ strengthening food and nutritional security of women via Integrated Child Development Scheme

ⓑ Employment generation via cooperative means.
Ex: AMUL cooperative.

ⓒ Efforts to ban liquor in states like Bihar, Andhra Pradesh were led by women organization.

③ Empowerment Phase [1990s onwards]

① Reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities.

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② Gender-budgeting since 2006 to acknowledge needs of females in development.

③ National Commission of Women [1992] to handle women grievances.

④ Self-Help Groups empowered women to become socio-economically independent and create micro-enterprises.

Thus, India has witnessed steady prosress in terms of women empowerment. Initiatives like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Saving schemes for girl child are positive steps to further this goal.

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20. How far do you agree with the view that globalisation has aggravated the challenges faced by the poor in India? (250 words) 15

आप इस विचार से कहां तक सहमत हैं कि वैश्वीकरण ने भारत में निर्धनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को और बढ़ा दिया है?

Globalization is socio-economic interlinkins of nations due to exchange of ideas, goods, services, finances, technology and people across their borders.

Globalization and poverty alleviation

① Availability and choice of products has helped keep prices in check due to competition.

② Inflow of insurance products due to globalization has protected people from economic uncertainities.

③ Better access to education and opportunities to uplift their economic status.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, India being a labour-intensive nation, globalization also had aggravated poverty.

Globalization-led poverty

1. Jobless growth and automation has led to unemployment and casualization of labour.

2. Globalization induced consumerism has increased resource demand thus affecting its availability for poor.

3. Tribals - who are largely poor are often displaced due to developmental projects.
   - As per NCST, ~49% of tribals are below poverty line.

4. Rise in prices of basic essentials has further reduced the savings of poor.

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Low levels of skills and knowledge makes poor uncompetitive in job market in globalized economy - which demands skilled labour.

(6) Advent of e Commerce giants have ruined brick and mortar shops which can't compete with their discount leverage - thus pushing them to brink of poverty.

Thus, globalization has done more harm than benefit to poor in India - thus further widening the rich-poor divide. Promotion of labour-intensive industries, skill development initiatives - PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana etc. can help in poverty alleviation amidst the rise of globalization.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1839)

Name of Candidate	ABHAY DAGA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1060011
Center	ONLINE	Date	15/08/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. An independent umbrella body that brings the various central investigative agencies under one roof holds the key to shoring up their credibility. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

एक स्वतंत्र अम्ब्रेला निकाय जो विभिन्न केंद्रीय जांच एजेंसियों को एक छत के नीचे लाता हो, उनकी विश्वसनीयता को बढ़ाने की कुंजी है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Central Bureau of Investigation, Enforcement Directorate, National Investigation Agency, Narcotics Control Bureau etc. are some of the central investigative agencies operating under various ministries - M/O Personnel, Finance, Home Affairs etc.

Credibility issues

- Non-statutory
  Ex: CBI
- often used to settle political score
  Ex: ED under PMLA, 2002
- Under executive control
- Poor Parliamentary oversight.

Need for umbrella body

① An independent umbrella body for these agencies can help in ensuring their

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accountability

② streamline resources

③ Perform regulation over their activities through periodic review

④ Constitutionalization can impart independence and help in curbing executive influence.

Challenges
- → single umbrella body may reduce impact of individual agencies
- → Might lead to bureaucratic delays given an additional layer of scrutiny.
- → Funds + trained personnel

An independent umbrella body is a good solution to shore up credibility of agencies. However, as a precursor, statutory recognition to CBI, parliamentary/judicial oversight should be done to uphold their accountability.

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2. Discuss the significance of the Doctrines of Pith and Substance and Colourable Legislation with respect to Centre-state relations in India.

(150 words) 10

भारत में केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों के संदर्भ में तत्व एवं सार के सिद्धांत और छद्म (आभासी) विधायन के सिद्धांत के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

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3. Do you agree with the view that there should be simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies in India? Discuss with suitable arguments. **(150 words) 10**
क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत में लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के निर्वाचन एक साथ होने चाहिए? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

"One Nation - One Election" has been the topic of discussion, with mentions in Parliamentary debates, Election Commission reports etc.

Benefits of simultaneous elections

① Reduced election expenses.

② Excess expenditure due to bye-elections, dissolution etc. can be better used for developmental work.

③ Reduce the degree of constant state of politicization with energy of representatives diverted to meaningful work.

④ Increased efficiency of teachers, PSU employees etc. who are otherwise deployed for election duties frequently.

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Issues

① National issues may overpower Local/regional issues during elections.

② "Wave politics" at national level often suppresses chances of regional parties.

③ Voters may tend to choose same party both at national and state elections.

④ Possibility of dissolution of assemblies at different states at different time will again disturb the synchronized election times.

Thus, instead of simultaneous elections, periodic election at an interval of 2.5 years or one year-one election can help find a workable solution. This way, voters can exercise their choice at regular interval and keep political representatives under check.

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4. Discuss the need for codification of parliamentary privileges in India, in light of the uncertainty and ambiguity around them. (150 words) 10

भारत में संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के बारे में अनिश्चितता और अस्पष्टता के आलोक में, उनके संहिताकरण की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 105 of the Constitution provides for parliamentary privileges in India - which are largely uncodified and based on constitutional provisions, parliamentary conventions, judicial decisions, Rules of House etc.

Need for codification

① Ease the process of identifying breaches and take appropriate actions.

② Make behaviour of members more accountable and drawing their lines.

③ Already, there is provision in Houses which prevent usage of certain phrases like - "andolanjeevi" etc. Codification will be extension of existing boundaries.

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④ Improve productivity of House which has been dismal over last few years.

Issues

① Consensus on codification.

② Often, contextual meaning of certain breach in privilege may vary and need to qualify to be one.

③ Sensibilities with respect to privileges change over time - not making codification foolproof.

④ Any breach not covered by laws may amount to misuse.

Thus, codification of privileges is a tricky matter which needs to be dealt with utmost sensitivity. Instead, empowering Ethics Committee for taking timely decisions on breach of privileges can work in maintaining the decorum as well as freedom of speech of individual members.

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5. While the Civil Services Board can be a step forward in making the Indian bureaucracy more effective, it has its own issues which need to be addressed. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

हालांकि, सिविल सेवा बोर्ड भारतीय नौकरशाही को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने की दिशा में एक अग्रणी कदम हो सकता है, लेकिन इसके अपने मुद्दे हैं जिन्हें हल करने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Civil Services Board is an executive body, headed by the Cabinet Secretary to deal with issues related to civil services - posting, transfer, appointment.

Potential of Civil Services Board

① Streamline resources and enhance efficiency of civil servants.

② Reduced politicization of bureaucracy.

③ Supreme Court in T.S.R Subramanian case has pushed for statutory recognition to Civil Services Board.

④ Security of tenure and ability to work without fear/favour.

⑤ Ensure transparency and accountability of civil servants.

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Issues
- May lead to bureaucratic excess.
- Political interference can't be ruled out completely.
- Favouritism within civil servants will defeat its purpose.
- Central Administrative Tribunal already exists to resolve recruitment, service conditions issues.
- shuns parliamentary oversight

Thus, Civil Services Board can help curb politicization of bureaucracy. Before enlarging its mandate, the Board itself should be made ~~accounta~~ transparent. - by adding oversight of central Administrative Tribunal, & making public its decision as far it can be done

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6. Highlight the potential of India Digital Ecosystem Architecture (IndEA) 2.0 in transforming the ecosystem of service delivery in India. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में सेवा वितरण के पारितंत्र को रूपांतरित करने में इंडिया डिजिटल इकोसिस्टम आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) 2.0 की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently, Meghalaya become the first state to adopt India Digital Ecosystem Architecture

- MeghEA

IndEA → model framework for service delivery of digitalized public services

Domains of IndEA 2.0
- Grievance Redressal
- Robust design
- Transparency
- Data Frameworks
- Security & Privacy
- Accessibility

Potential

① One-model - different states
- states can adopt the framework according to their needs by making flexible changes.

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(2) Inbuilt transparency, accountability features in framework

(3) Well-scrutinized security layer protects user data.

(4) Scalability to adjust according to traffic needs.

(5) Interoperability between different platforms.

Thus, IndEA 2.0 will be a game changer for transforming service delivery landscape in India with its robust design, inbuilt data security and grievance redressal features.

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7. What is Civil Registration System? Highlight its importance and discuss the measures taken by the government to bring about improvements in it.
(150 words) 10

नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली क्या है? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और इसमें सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil Registration system is a system under M/O Home Affairs, to record all the births and deaths occuring in India.

Importance
- → Live view on demographics.
- → Helps in updating beneficiary list for public services.
- → Data input for studies on population management
- → Assistance / inputs to census operation.

Measures taken for improvement

(1) Digitalization of civil Registration

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System to remove any inclusion/ exclusion errors.

(2) Better coordination between Centre and states to capture data in real time.

Ex: Kerala, Tamil Nadu have achieved near cent percent registration

(3) Improved information sharing linkages with hospitals, cremation centres etc.

Thus, Civil Registration System is an important part of our demographic transition - providing vital inputs in real time about population management, resource and budgetary allocation etc.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, provides an effective mechanism for empowerment of the intended beneficiaries in the society. Critically discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हाथ से मैला उठाने वाले कर्मियों के नियोजन का प्रतिषेध एवं उनका पुनर्वास अधिनियम, 2013 समाज में इच्छित लाभार्थियों के सशक्तीकरण के लिए एक प्रभावी तंत्र प्रदान करता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The Prohibition of Employment as Manual scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 has banned removing of undecomposed human waste from insanitary latrine, pit or railway tracks without protective gear.

Benefits
- → Upholds abolition of untouchability [Article 17]
- → Protects manual scavengers who largely come from SC, ST communities. [~97% come from SC communities]
- → Destruction of insanitary latrines
- → Protects from toxic gases - methane, carbon monoxide.
- → Protects dignity of individual.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues

1. Low conviction rate.
2. Lack of other viable employment for those engaged in manual scavenging.
3. Deaths have continued to occur despite the Act.
4. Vague / Lack of meaning of "protective gear".

Thus, the Act even though meant to empower intended beneficiaries - need another revamp. Convergence of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, well-defined meaning of "protective gear", effective grievance redressal mechanism can help in upholding the underlying goals of Act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the reforms that must be undertaken to strengthen the World Trade Organisation in order to address the vulnerabilities in the present global trading system. **(150 words) 10**
वर्तमान वैश्विक व्यापार प्रणाली में विद्यमान कमियों को दूर करने के लिए विश्व व्यापार संगठन को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु उस पर किए जाने वाले सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए।

- World Trade Organization needs reform in terms of share of power distribution between developed and developing countries.

- India and China, who are on economic rise need higher share while other developed countries need reduction.

- Putting <u>public distribution system</u> under <u>green box</u> of WTO will enhance food security of developing nations.

- Consensus on reducing non-technical barriers of

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trade like Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures, Technical Barrier to Trade.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. State the significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Also, discuss the need for a legally binding Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) agreement.
(150 words) 10

संयुक्त राष्ट्र समुद्री कानून संधि (UNCLOS) के महत्व का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, कानूनी रूप से बाध्यकारी राष्ट्रीय अधिकार से परे क्षेत्रों की समुद्री जैव विविधता (BBNJ) समझौते की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

UNCLOS provides for free and open navigation of seas.

Legally binding Marine Biodiversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction is needed to protect the global commons, ensure its sustainable use, build energy security and reverse climate change effects on marine biodiversity.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Critically assess the role played by the National Human Rights Commission as a watchdog of human rights violations in India. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के प्रहरी के रूप में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

National Human Rights Commission was established under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 as the watchdog of human rights violation in India.

Functions

1. Suo-moto cognisance of violation of human rights by public servant.
2. Investigate into matters of human rights independently.
3. Improve the conditions of prisons and human rights of prisoners.

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④ Human rights awareness with help of NGOs.

Powers

- → Quasi-Judicial body with power of civil court to summon witness.
- → Take help of investigating agencies for their cases.
- → Recommend compensation, interim relief to victims.
- → Advise on initiating proceedings against civil servants.
- → Approach courts for issuing writs, order

Limitations

- → Can look into cases only within "1-year" period
- → Recommendations are not binding on government. However, exceptions to not follow them must recorded in memorandum.
- → Limited role in investigating cases related to Armed Forces.
- → No power to award decree, order.
- ↓ Lack of own staff

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Contributions
- → Right to Health
- → Rights of HIV patients
- → National Food security Mission.
- → Bonded labour abolition.
- → Right to Education

Thus, National Human Rights Commission continues to play an important role in upholding human rights. Enforceability of its recommendation, augmenting its own staff, extending the period of review beyond 1 year will add strength to the otherwise toothless NHRC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Discuss how the integration of information and communications technology (ICT) in the dispute resolution processes will help in overcoming the challenges associated with the functioning of courts and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) forums. **(250 words) 15**

विवेचना कीजिए कि विवाद समाधान प्रक्रियाओं में सूचना और संचार प्रौद्योगिकी (ICT) का एकीकरण अदालतों एवं वैकल्पिक विवाद समाधान (ADR) मंचों के कामकाज से जुड़ी चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा।

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) involves settlement of disputes outside court, in pre-litigative stage or early stage with mutual understanding.

Challenges with ADR and courts
- → Pendency [over 4.7 crore cases pending in courts]
- → Human errors in ADR.
- → Lack of transparency
- → Time-taking and costly justice.
- → Accessibility.
- → Lack of mutual consensus in arriving at resolution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of ICT

① Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) is a part of ADR that involves usage of information and communications technology (ICT) to resolve disputes at hand.

② Imparts transparency and unbiased decision-making
Ex: MSME Samadhaan Portal

③ Cost-effective - reducing expenditure on court procedures.

④ Time-efficiency - given the efficient IT enabled processes.

⑤ Improves access to justice in remote and rural areas.

⑥ Reduces pendency in courts which is already overburdened.

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Thus, integration of ICT is the necessity of the hour to accelerate dispute resolution. Data Protection Law, improved digital connectivity and availability in local languages will further enhance ICT's role in ADR.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Despite various provisions concerning disqualification of legislators under The Representation of The People Act, 1951, the issue of criminalization of politics is still unresolved to a large extent in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के तहत विधायकों की निरर्हता से संबंधित विभिन्न प्रावधानों के बावजूद, भारत में राजनीति के अपराधीकरण का मुद्दा अभी भी काफी हद तक अनसुलझा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

~4900 members of Parliament and state legislature have criminal cases registered against them.

Provisions for curbing criminalization of politics

① The Representation of the People Act, 1951 bars candidates from contesting election with imprisonment charges of more than 2 years.

② Prevents candidate from contesting election till 6 years from end of imprisonment term.

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③ Compulsory surfacing of information related to criminal antecedent.

Why the issue still persists?

① Delays in judicial decisions.

② Appeal against conviction further stalls the decision.

③ Delayed revelation of crimes in public sphere.

④ Misuse of parliamentary privileges to slow down civil proceedings.

⑤ Lack of political will to enforce laws related to decriminalization of politics.

⑥ Politician-businessman-bureaucrat nexus leading

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to low transparency.

(7) Political party not under ambit of Right to Information Act, 2005

What can be done?

(1) Permanent ban on contesting elections post conviction

(2) Fast-track courts to deal with members of parliament and legislature cases.

(3) Independent committee in Parliament to investigate charges

(4) Codification of parliamentary privileges.

Since Parliament is the Legislating body of India, a strong political will on their behalf can uproot the criminalization of politics and uphold constitutional values.

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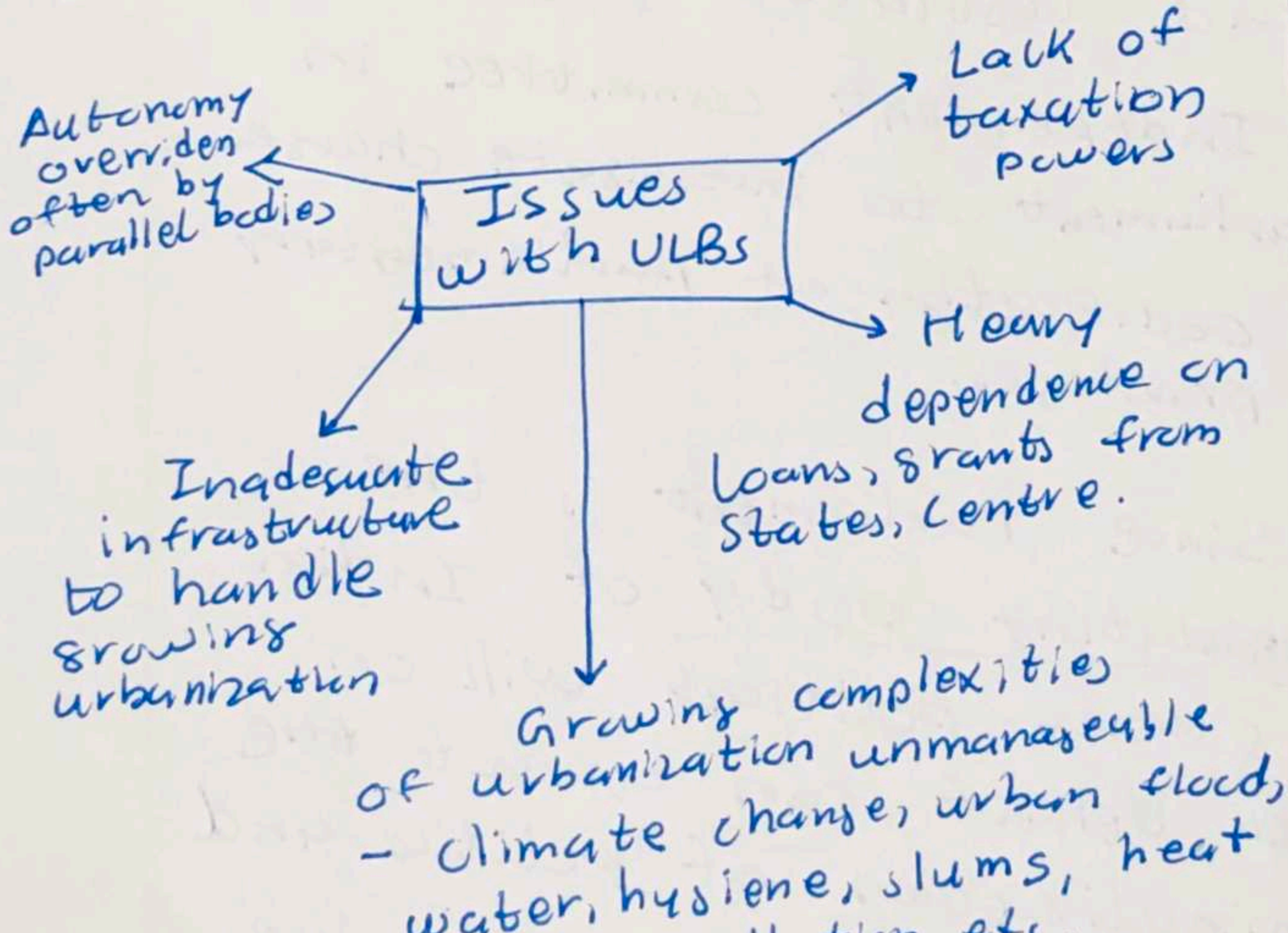
14. It is time for reforms, which recognise that urban local bodies (ULBs) need permanent, buoyant revenue sources to match the growing demands of an increasing urban population. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यह सुधारों का समय है जो यह पहचान करता है कि शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) को बढ़ती शहरी आबादी की बढ़ती मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए स्थायी, वृद्धिशील राजस्व स्रोतों की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 provided for urban local bodies to realize the goal of democratic decentralization at urban level.



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Reforms needed

① Permanent, buoyant revenue sources.

ⓐ More taxation powers from entries in Twelfth schedule

ⓑ Allocation of service delivery to ULBs instead of parallel bodies

Ex: Electricity supply.

② Promoting municipal bonds so that local money is used for local development.

③ Provision for crowd funding and associated requirement of transparency and accountability.

④ More devolution of net proceeds and grants-in-aids to serve the growing urban population

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(5) Mandating social audit of all developmental work of ULBs.

(6) More flexible funds from centre and state with respect to sponsored schemes so as to adjust to local needs.

ULBs are vested with more responsibilities but less power. Hence, the time is ripe to introduce second-tier of reforms to revive the financial and functional autonomy of ULBs so as to provide service to growing urbanized landscape.

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15. The role of the civil society organisations (CSOs) in India is changing in contemporary times and has become increasingly more complex. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

समकालीन समय में भारत में नागरिक समाज संगठनों (CSOs) की भूमिका बदल रही है और निरंतर अधिक जटिल होती जा रही है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are array of organization involving groups, organizations, NGOs, unions etc. that come together for a common cause and specialize in solving them.

Ex: Amnesty International, Greenpeace, World Wildlife Fund etc.

Role of CSOs
- → Bridge between government and public
- → Generate public opinion
- → Implementation of schemes.
- → Advocating against issues, grievances.
- → Representation to government for required policy changes.
- → Assist public authorities during calamities, disasters.
- → Volunteerism

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Changing roles of CSOs in present times

① With advent of information and communication technology, CSOs have had to adapt to it in order to stay relevant in their sphere.
Ex: Campaising via social media - "One Merit one Nation"

② Influence of foreign powers on CSOs to shape public opinion.
Ex: Green Peace advocated against nuclear power plant in India.

③ Fourth front of warfare in terms of ideologies [as per NSA Ajit Doval]

④ Growing diversification in the associated domains.
Ex: Climate change, pollution,

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cryptocurrencies etc.

Thus, CSOs are transforming themselves in the changing times. streamlining their resources, inculcating transparency and accountability, upgrading their digital infrastructure and training and sensitization of its members will help them stay relevant on top of issues.

(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Though the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) aims to address the inequity in development in India, there are a number of issues which plague the scheme. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

वैश्वीकरण के युग में, विकेंद्रीकरण आधारभूत प्रतिकारी प्रवृत्ति है, जो भारत में विकास प्रक्रिया का समावेशी होना सुनिश्चित कर सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) provides for non-lapsable fund for development of individual consituencies of members of Parliament.

Role of MPLADS

① Development of socio-economic infrastructure for Locals.

Ex: school, healthcare etc.

② Dedicated portion of funds for SCs [15%] and STs [7.5%] development

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(3) Non-Lapsability of funds provides for continuity of projects.

(4) Active collaboration with local governments who are well-versed with local needs.

Issues

(1) Corruption and awarding of tenders to Known relatives of the MP.

(2) Siphoning off funds for non-developmental work.

(3) Only 10% of work is audited.

(4) Misused for developing areas which are vote banks for the MP thus accentuating inequities further.

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(5) Delayed progress and bureaucratic hurdles further increase cost of such projects.

MPLADS has the potential to localize achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. Better resulatory oversight and enforceability of social audit can impart effective results and transparency to the scheme.

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17. Highlighting the factors responsible for the growth of EdTech sector in India in recent times, discuss its benefits. Also, state the concerns associated with it. **(250 words) 15**

हाल के दिनों में भारत में एडटेक क्षेत्रक के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे जुड़ी चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

EdTech sector in India, currently valued at $750 mn is projected to grow upto $4 bn by 2025 - signifying its growth trajectory. It involves leveraging computers, networks, digital infrastructure to provide education.

Ex: Unacademy, Toppr, BYJUs etc.

Factors behind growth

- Improved digital connectivity - Digital India.
- High disposable income with middle class
- Cost-effective.
- Accessible even from remote areas.
- Customizable as per needs.
- Bridging gaps between industry and academia via skill upgradation.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits

① Skill development for changing nature of jobs.
Ex: Coding skills from upGradd.

② Making education more affordable - due to reduced cost of physical infrastructure.

③ New avenues of learning which are otherwise unseen.
Ex: Language proficiency by Duolingo.

④ Aspiring youths can now access high quality content from their mobile phones.

⑤ Supplemented knowledge offered at traditional institutes.

Concerns

① Content regulation - in terms of quality and correctness.

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(2) Unverified qualifications of teachers can impact a child's learning curve in formative years.

(3) Lack of privacy regulation has led to cyber-bullying and display of obscene content.

(4) Auto-debit and payment options that are unsecured has led to many frauds.

(5) Lack of regulatory oversight on EdTech companies.

EdTech - touted to be the future of education revolution, needs certain checks in place to ensure its sustainable growth. Content regulation/moderation, certification of tutors, privacy protection are some of the steps required to ensure its growth in right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Bring out the role of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers in delivering health services in rural India. Also, suggest the measures that can be taken to overcome the challenges faced by them. **(250 words) 15**

ग्रामीण भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं प्रदान करने में मान्यता प्राप्त सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता (आशा) की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers - associated with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) have played important role in transforming healthcare landscape in rural region.

Role of ASHA workers

- Nutritional awareness in rural areas.
- Assistance in institutional deliveries.
- Immunization programmes. - Major role in making India polio-free.
- Door-to-door delivery of services. - contraceptives, medicine,
- Reducing IMR, MMR by assisting in prenatal and antenatal care services.

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Challenges faced

- No fixed salary
- Incentive based on performance.
- Faced wrath of families for delivery of contraceptives.
- Lack of training.
- Recognized as volunteers

Measures needed

① Bringing them at par with Anganwadi workers and Auxiliary Nurse Midwifes (ANMs) in terms of Salary and recognition

② Skills and training to ASHA workers will enhance their role in primary healthcare.
Ex: Treatment of basic ailment - fever, fatigue, aches etc.

③ Community sensitization

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towards ASHA workers to enhance cooperation.

(4) Strengthening infrastructure for ASHA workers.
- Primary Health care centres with appropriate medicine stocks, transportation and network connectivity for ASHA workers etc.

ASHA workers are playing an essential role in fulfilling access to quality healthcare (SDG-3). They need strengthening and recognition so as to fulfill their role to best of their abilities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the various concerns that have arisen for India after the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan. Also, suggest the measures that India should take in the given context. **(250 words) 15**

तालिबान द्वारा अफगानिस्तान पर अधिकार करने के बाद भारत के लिए उत्पन्न विभिन्न चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो इस संदर्भ में भारत द्वारा अपनाए जाने चाहिए।

Taliban completed its takeover of Afghanistan on 15th August 2021 by removing democratically elected government and withdrawal of USA troops from the region.

Concerns for India

① India has always supported "Afshan-led, Afshan-owned and Afshan-controlled" democratic government whereas Taliban has been antithetical to this principle.

② Provision of safe havens for terrorist organizations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like Jaish-e-Mohammed, Lashkar-e-Taiba, Haqqani group etc.

③ Indian investment under threat from terror groups.
- Salma Dam, Afghanistan Parliament.

④ Human rights violation and gender-discrimination.

⑤ Safety of Indians in Afghanistan and associated refugee crisis.

⑥ Influence of Pakistan's ISI over Taliban and its ramification on India's national security.

⑦ Non-recognition of Taliban government by India has led to communication gaps.

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Measures

① Restoration of Indian embassy in Kabul recently will help improve access to Afghanistan.

② Engagement with Taliban without recognition [like that happened in Doha] will help ensure national priorities are conveyed.

③ Membership in UNSC till 2022 end and passing of terror-group list under UNSC resolution.

④ Humanitarian aid and relief to Afghans.
Ex: Recent consignment of wheat by India via Pakistan.

⑤ Push for inclusive government in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan remains a concern for India from perspective of national security and religious extremism. Consultation and consensus-based decisions by Taliban are best bet forward.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Bangladesh is not only a key part of India's "Neighbourhood First policy" but also crucial for the "Act East policy". In this context, discuss the steps taken by the two countries to strengthen their relationship.

(250 words) 15

बांग्लादेश न केवल भारत की "नेबरहुड फर्स्ट पॉलिसी" का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है, बल्कि "एक्ट ईस्ट पॉलिसी" के लिए भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, दोनों देशों द्वारा अपने संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bangladesh is the largest trading partner of India in the South Asian region.

Importance of Bangladesh

① Strong bilateral trade and relations.

② People-to-people contact across borders

③ Agricultural and energy cooperation

④ Important neighbour to coordinate and cooperate in security issues and disaster management in the region and as well as in South-East Asian region.

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Steps taken

① Land Agreement in 2011 by ~~sharing~~ exchange of enclaves is a prime example of ~~sheri~~ resolving border disputes amicably.

② Ganges, Teesta, Barak, Brahmaputra River water sharing agreement to ensure food security of both nations.

③ Bangladesh - Bhutan - India - Nepal Motor Vehicle Agreement for ensuring efficient mobility and ease of doing trade.

④ Active cooperation in BIMSTEC to ensure security and cooperation in Bay of Bengal region.

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Thus. Bansladesh with whom India shares the largest boundary is an important player in strengthening India's influence in neighbourhood and in the East. Trade competitiveness between two nations have further accelerated collaboration and cooperation.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	ABHAY DAGA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1060011
Center	ONLINE	Date	03/08/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. (150 words) 10
चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The reign of Chola Kings Rajaraja I, Rajendra I during 11th century AD saw the climax of Dravidian art and architecture.

Cholas and Dravidian art and architecture

① Development of Dravidian temple architecture. style
- Brahedeeswara Temple, Tanjore by Rajaraja I
- Gangakondaicholapuram Temple by Rajendra I to commemorate his victory across Ganga river.

② Sculptures of Nataraja, Ardhanarishwar were refined during chola period.

③ Temple walls were carved with narratives associated with

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Kings, queens, donation, conquests etc.

④ Mural paintings associated with Lord Shiva evolved - which later inspired Nayaka paintings.

⑤ Royal palaces / forts were also grand to invoke awe in people.

⑥ Also influenced the Buddhist art and sculptures. after capturing Sri Lanka.
- Nagapattinam was an important Chola port connecting to Sri Lanka.

Thus, Chola period saw the growth of arts and the royal patronage ensured the Dravidian art and architecture to reach its zenith.

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2. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की प्रमुख विरासतों में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1956 was enacted to ensure civil liberties of citizens - learning from the colonial experience.

Civil Liberties - a freedom movement legacy

① Curzon's policies (1898-1905) to curb human rights via official secrets Act 1904, deportation of Natu Brothers, Tilak's arrest pushed nationalist to demand more liberties.

② Defence of India Regulations, 1915 and Rowlatt Act 1919 could put anyone behind bars without trial just on suspicion - which was seen as direct attack on civil rights.

③ Moderates (1885-1905), Gandhian phase (1920s onwards) pushed for

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mass public awareness related to civil rights.

④ Nehru Report (1928), Karachi INC Resolution (1931) clearly elaborated the various fundamental rights to be offered if independence was granted.

⑤ Push for free journalism was another factor often curbed by Vernacular Press Act, Sedition Act.

⑥ Gandhiji's All-India Untouchability Leasue to uplift Harijans to ensure their civil liberties and rights.

Thus, the freedom struggle experience shaped the vision of civil liberties that India envisioned for it post-Independence.

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3. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for the scramble in Africa. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

1884-85 के बर्लिन सम्मेलन ने विभिन्न प्रकार से अफ्रीका में विभाजन का आधार तैयार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What is a cloudburst and what are its effects? Why are they more frequent in the Himalayan region? (150 words) 10
बादल फटना क्या है और इसके क्या प्रभाव हैं? हिमालयी क्षेत्र में इनकी आवृत्ति अधिक क्यों है?

Recently, Amarnath pilgrimage witnessed cloudburst event which led to deaths of over 10 pilgrims.

What is cloudburst?

Intense rainfall over a localized region, more than normal and over its carrying capacity.

Effects
- → Floods.
- → Soil erosion
- → Loss of lives, properties.
- → Loss of biodiversity.
- → clogging of soil - fall in agricultural productivity.
- → Landslides.

Why are they more frequent in Himalayas?

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① High altitudes

② Clouds are formed at relatively lower heights - thus increasing intensity of precipitation.

③ Glacial melt and evaporation - source of cloud formation - are now accelerated by climate change.

④ overgrazing and clearing of Land especially steep slopes - leads to low groundwater percolation - finding its way to clouds.

Kedarnath floods (2013) were consequence of cloudbursts which led to massive loss of lives and properties. Monitoring weather at real time, limiting construction on steep slopes, widening water channels can help reduce the impact of cloudbursts.

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5. Despite its potential, there are several challenges in the implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project. Discuss. (150 words) 10
केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना की क्षमता के बावजूद, इसके कार्यान्वयन में अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, government green-signalled the implementation of Ken-Betwa Link Project.

Potential
- → Ensure water-security in the region.
- → Enhanced irrigation leading to food security
- → Navigation potential.
- → Employment generation.

Challenges

① Environmental

① Will lead to massive deforestation of Panna Tiger Reserve.

② Threat to wild life.

③ Submergence of Panna Tiger Reserve.

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(2) Social - Rehabilitation of villagers in the region

(3) Economic - High cost of implementation.

(4) Political - Reduced voice for local panchayats on their consent.

(5) Dam construction has the potential to cause flood in times of overflow.

Thus, ~~eve~~ despite its potential, Ken-Betwa Link project has certain challenges. An inclusive approach by appropriate rehabilitation and employment generation for displaced, along with better cooperation with panchayats would be helpful.

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6. Identify the issues related to production and supply of coal in India. How can these issues be addressed? (150 words) 10
भारत में कोयले के उत्पादन और आपूर्ति से संबंधित मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Despite having one of the largest coal reserves, India has been a net importer.

Issues

① India's coal reserve is of non-coking type which is not desirable.

② High moisture content due to monsoon rains further reduces supplies.

③ High fusion temperature (~1500°c) and ash content of Indian coal.

④ Inadequate, unsafe and illegal mining. [Open-caste mining]

⑤ Deep mining is often dangerous and of little economic value.

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(6) Uneven distribution of coal across mines and power generation units.

(7) Delays in storage and transportation.

(8) Acute crunch of coal reserves in power stations in last 2 years due to global "phase down" of coal supply

Addressing the issue

(1) Developing strategic reseres at well placed locations to ensure availability.

(2) switching to renewables as an alternative.

(3) Coal gasification - alternative to ensure optimum utilization.

- PM Gati Shakti Mission will provide efficiencies in ensuring in-time supply of coal by improved connectivity and storage capacities.

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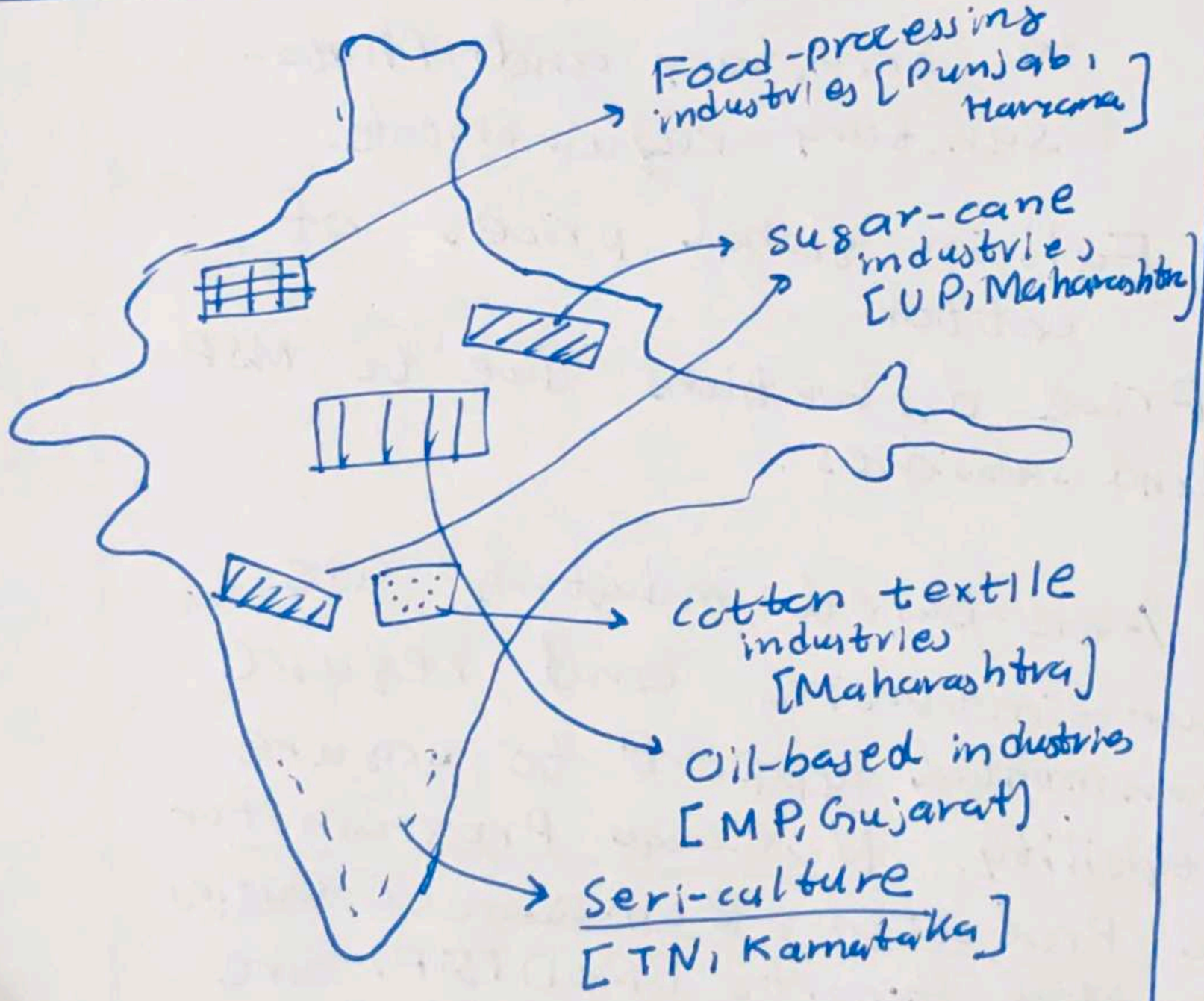
7. Present the geographical distribution of agro-based industries in India and discuss the challenges faced by them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण को प्रस्तुत कीजिए और उनके समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Textile and sugar industries are one of the most labour-intensive agro-based industries provided employment directly to over 10 lakh people.

Geographical distribution



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Challenges
- Rising input costs
- Rising Labour costs.
- Inadequate storage, cold chain infrastructure especially for perishables. Ex: sugarcane.
- Falling land productivity due to excessive use of fertilizers, pesticides.
- Poor export potential due to sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements.
- Fall in global prices of cotton
- Price distortions due to MSP and subsidies.

Agro-based industries are labour-intensive and require governmental support to ensure profitability. National Program for organic Production, Remission of Duties on Textile Exports (RoDTEP) are some of the positive steps in this direction.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10
जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

As per Tendulkar Report, 21.8% of India lives under poverty with large incidences coming from lower castes [over 50%.]

Caste System and Poverty and Inequality

① Poor access to education healthcare further diminishes their chances of future employment leading to poverty

② Caste-based discrimination is subtly practised in India.

Ex: sweepers are mostly from dalit communities. They are scantily paid.

③ Segregated utensils for domestic servants who usually hail from lower castes.

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④ Politicization of castes have further widened socio-economic gap and reduced them to vote banks.

⑤ Under-development in regions of lower-caste has further excluded the communities from accessing benefits of development.

Ex: Poor electricity supply in rural Bihar.

Thus, caste system continues to modify itself in widening socio-economic gaps and derailing the process of inclusive growth.

Reservations based on castes, access to healthcare on equitable basis, MGNREGA are some steps to keep caste systems in checks from hampering development.

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9. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. (150 words) 10

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects. (250 words) 15

श्रमण परंपरा के वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा आजीवक संप्रदायों के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Growing priestly domination and socio-economic divide in vedic religion
- propped up new Sramana traditions like Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivika, Ajnanas etc. to break free from suppression.

Impact of sramana tradition on vedic relision

① Attracted people from Lower castes - shudras.

② Posed a counter to Vedic relision. in terms of influence.

③ Spread faster in areas hitherto untouched by vedic relision.
- Pataliputra [Magadha empire], Angas.

④ Provided sense of equality and secular outlook to people.

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(5) In later times, even vedic relision adopted some of Sramana tradition to ensure its relevance.

- Care for cattle wealth - decreased cattle sacrifices.
- Bhasvatism promoted vegetarianism.
- Focus on worshipping in spirit and not idol-based.

Impact on Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas

Sramanas were wanderers who depended on alms and austerities of life.

(1) Jainism promoted practice of austerities in life to attain 'Kevalya gyan'.

(2) Learnings from Sramana experiences introduced rationalism to massess - which was an important element of Buddhism.

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(3) Practicing simplicities in life influenced Ajivikas.

(4) Questioned caste hierrarchy and authority of vedas. - the basis which led to emergence of Jainism and Buddhism from Vedic relision.

(5) Sramana tradition's philosophies were incorporated into these new relision like secular outlook, free from caste barriers, socio-economic equality etc.

Thus, sramana tradition which came out of Vedic dominance influenced Vedic relision to point out its deficiencies and inspired Jainism, Buddhism etc.

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12. Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, integrating masses into the National Movement and against social evils. (250 words) 15

महात्मा गांधी द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में जनता को लामबद्ध करने हेतु और सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Gandhian phase of National Movement [post 1920s] saw not only the attainment of freedom as its sole motto but also revamped the society by constructive Gandhian programmes.

Symbols and symbolic language by Gandhiji

① National movement

① Promotion of charkha
- resonated with traditional artisans and pushed for labour-intensive work.

② Use of Khadi
- Promoting local indigenous product - an alternative to cheap British imports

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(3) Salt march during Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Salt tax was seen oppressive both by rich and poor.
- Helped in uniting everyone.

(4) Use of loin cloth by Gandhiji to draw peasants and poors into freedom movement.

(2) Against social evils

(1) Calling untouchables "Harijans" - children of God appealed to lower castes, which helped in their socio-economic upliftment and removing untouchability

(2) Idea of "sarvodaya" - welfare of all called for inclusive development

(3) "Ramrajya" and "Gramraj"

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pushed for utopian society were democracy was decentralized and development was cooperative to reduce socio-economic divide.

(4) Gandhiji's "Nai Talim" for moral and holistic education of children based on morality and religious virtues.

Thus, Gandhiji through his symbolism ensured mass participation in national movement and helped in eliminating / reducing social evils of society present in those time by appealing to conscience of people.

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13. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. **(250 words) 15**

तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

The British and French fought three Carnatic Wars from 1740 - 1761 which ultimately helped British establish supremacy over India.

First Carnatic War
- 1740-48
- Extension of French-British War in America
- Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle.

Second Carnatic War
- 1749-54
- French supported opponents to Nawab of Hyderabad and Arcot while British sided with those in power.
- Dupleix (French) vs Robert Clive.
- British ultimately victorious despite initial setback.

Third Carnatic War
- 1758-61
- British supremacy over French military
- Battle of Wandiwash ensured British control over India

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Factors behind British success

① Military supremacy and leadership.
- British had some of the best leaders - Eyre Coote, Robert Clive etc.

② Never compromised commercial interests over territorial gains.

③ Navy supremacy of British

④ Nature of British and French India Companies - while former was driven directly by company directors and stakeholders, latter was under state control which guaranteed stakeholder their share

⑤ Better availability of finances for British - via debt financing from market and Imperial Bank.

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(6) Delayed industrial revolution in France made them technologically backward vis-a-vis British.

(7) Better arms and ammunition with British ensured their dominance.

Thus, having French eliminated as a threat and their activities restricted to commercial activities only, the Entire India was open for British takeover given India was beseiged with fragmented polity in those times.

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14. Provide an account of the issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in the 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted.
(250 words) 15

1980 के दशक में पंजाब में संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, शांति स्थापना की उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसे अंततः अपनाया गया था।

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15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India. **(250words) 15**

भारत में सौर ऊर्जा की संस्थापित क्षमता के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। सौर ऊर्जा के उचित उपयोग में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Blessed with immense solar power potential owing to its tropicality, India has made steady progress over years in augmenting its solar power capacity.

Distribution of solar power

- Installed capacity crossed 50 GW in March 2022.
- Large solar plants largely located in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh etc.
- Solar parks and Rooftop solar power are two viable modes.
- Recently, India's first floating solar power plant [100 MW] was installed at Ramagundam, Telangana.

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Challenges in proper utilization

- → Invariability in solar radiation due to weather.
- → Requires large land.
- → High initial set-up cost
- → Connecting with main grid.
  - Rooftop plants are largely decentralized.
- → Poor storage mechanism.

Government steps

1. **National Solar Mission** under National Action Plan against Climate change - envisaged 100 GW of solar power in 7 years starting 2014-15
2. M/O New and Renewable Energy - offers 30% subsidies on solar lamps, heaters etc
3. **PM-KUSUM** to ensure financial + energy security

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of farmers.
- Led to solarization of farm pumps.

④ Renewable energy purchase obligations to DISCOM's.

⑤ Incentives to Rooftop Solar Power generation by subsidized prices.

⑥ International solar Alliance (ISA) with India as a co-founder is pushing for solar power generation in sunshine countries.

⑦ One sun one world one Grid Initiative (OSOWOG) by India in recent COP-26 Glasgow to push for seamless power share across border.

India has declared its net-zero ambitions by 2070 in COP-26 Glasgow. Solar power will be the frontrunner in reaching this target.

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16. Post-drift theories based on ocean floor mapping provided new dimensions to the study of distribution of oceans and continents. Elaborate.

(250 words) 15

महासागरीय-अधस्तल के मानचित्रण पर आधारित उत्तरवर्ती प्रवाह सिद्धांत ने महासागरों और महाद्वीपों के वितरण के अध्ययन को नए आयाम प्रदान किए हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Sea-floor spreading theory and convectional-current theory have provided new insights into study of oceans and continents.

Sea-floor spreading theory

① Proposed by Hess [1960s].

② Presence of mid-oceanic ridges in oceans - Largest mountain range on planet of length ~70,000 km.

③ Mid-oceanic ridges are centres of shallow earthquake and volcanic eruptions.

④ The rocks on either side of the ridges which are

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equi-distant from them have similar age, polarity, chemical and magnetic properties.

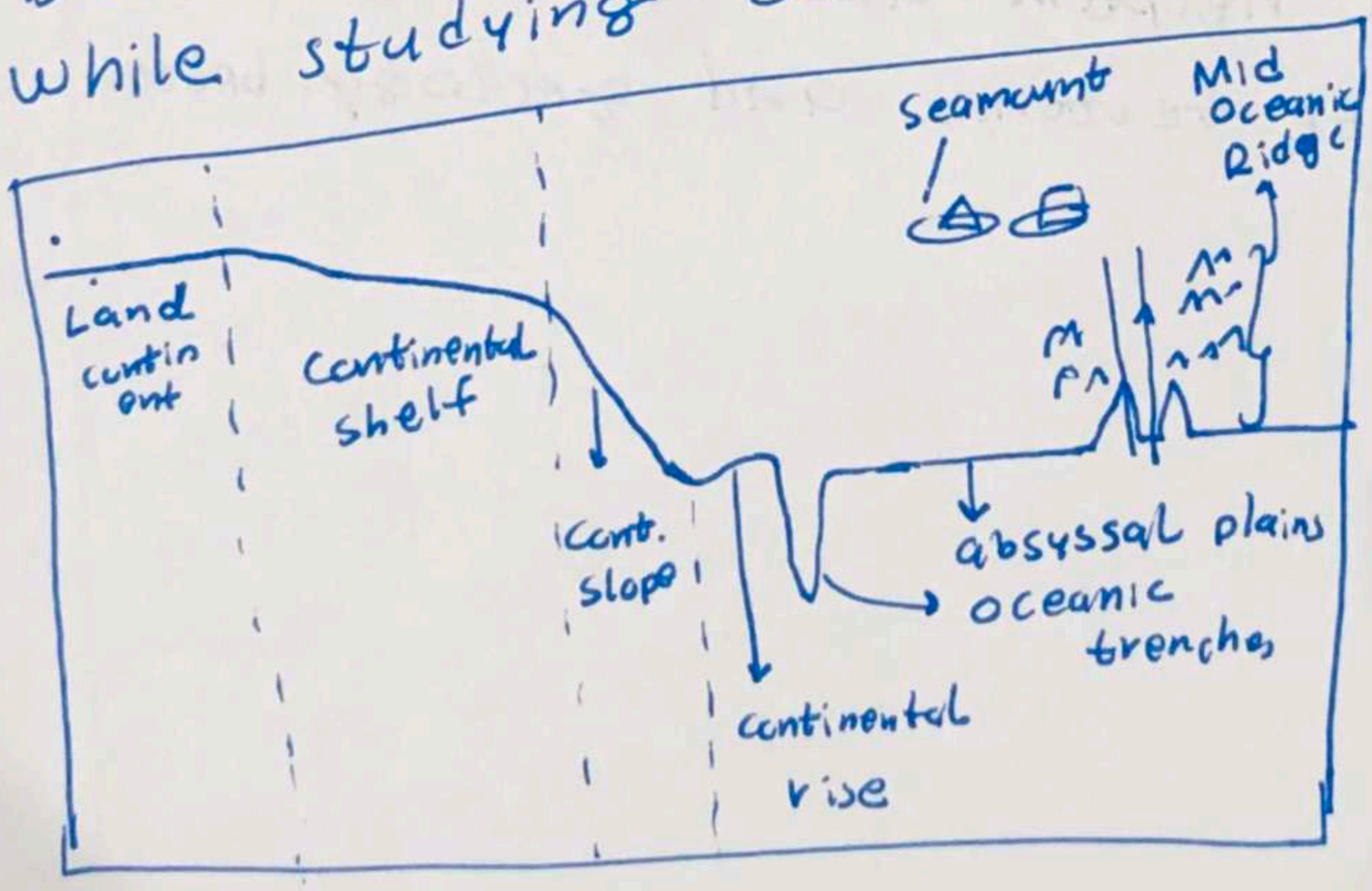
(5) Presence of thin sediments on ocean floor.

(6) Oceanic crust is just 200 mn years old while some of continental crust is over 3200 mn years old.

Convectional Current Theory

(1) Proposed by Arthur Holmes

(2) Developed during WW-II while studying ocean floors.



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③ Sea floor spreads by rising limb of mantle convection current.

④ The pushed sea floor is consumed at trenches by subsidence.

⑤ Ocean floor is like conveyor belt continuously creating and consuming crust - making it relatively younger than continents.

Thus, the post-drift theories elaborated the diversity of ocean floors vis-a-vis continents and helped in understanding plate tectonics and geology better.

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17. Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate the conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India and their associated health impacts. (250 words) 15

हीट वेव्स की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में हीट वेव्स के विकास के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थितियों और उनसे संबद्ध स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Heat waves is a period of higher-than-normal temperatures on surface for more than 3-4 days continuously.

Phenomenon of Heat waves

① Intense Low-pressure systems developed on surface due to high insolation for prolonged period.

② Can occur over both land and water.
- Marine heatwaves occur over oceans.

③ Sudden rise in temperatures [higher than normal] attracts air from surroundings and the effect of such heated air movement leads to heatwaves.

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Favourable conditions
- Intense Low Pressure systems.
- High insolation
- Rise in temperatures higher than normal.
- Artificial factors
  - Urban Heat Island
  - Global warming due to GHG emmissions.

Health impacts

(a) Dehydration and imbalance of salts in body.

(b) Deaths of animals and humans.
- Over 50 people killed due to summer heatwaves in North India this year.

(c) Food insecurity due to damage of crops.

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(d) Loss of productivity and efficiency.

(e) Hospitilization due to fever, misraine, headache.

What can be done?
- → Encourase public transport
- → Regulating urban construction to reduce impact of urban heat islands.
- → switching to renewable energy sources.
- → sustainable resource management.

With rising global temperatures, heatwaves incident are only going to become more frequent as per IPCC Assessment Report-6.

Thus, global cooperation to reduce global warming and achieve net-zero is the only way to combat the vagaries of nature.

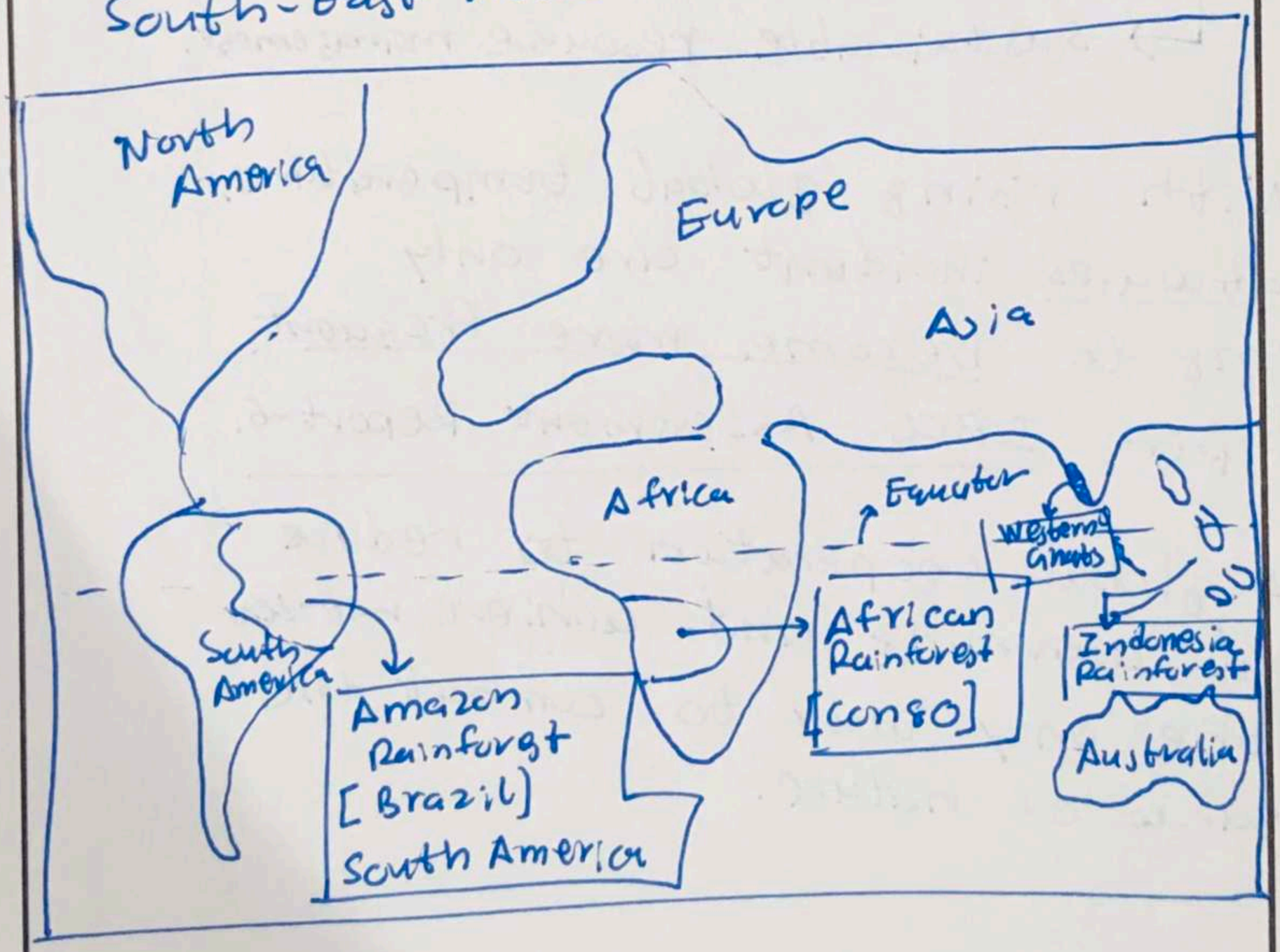
margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Providing an account of distribution of rainforests across the world, mention their key characteristics. Also highlight the threats that are being faced by tropical rainforests. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व भर में वर्षावनों के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, उनकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावनों द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे खतरों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Rainforests are one of the most biodiverse ecosystems and most productive in the world.

Ex: Amazon Rainforests (Brazil), African rainforests, Rainforests in South-East Asia [Indonesia].



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Distribution
- → largely across equator [10° N-S]
- → Amazon, Congo, Indonesia.
- → occupy less than 20% of land surface.

Characteristics
- → "Lungs of earth"
  - Purify 20% of air on earth.
- → Highest biodiversity
- → Highly dense + consested.
- → Epiphytic growth as sunlight hardly reaches surface
- → Flora: Rosewood, ebony
  Fauna: Snakes, Monkeys, small mammals.

Threats
- → Intense deforestation.
  - Million sq. km of Amazon rainforests are cleared for construction every year.
- → losing carbon sequestration capacity
- → search for energy resources has threatened their existence.

Ex: Potential oil reserves under Venezuelan rain forests.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Threats
- → Rising population demand
- → Overexploitation of resources.
- → Urbanization
- → Replacement by plantations and monoculture.
- → Threat of extinction of certain species.
- → Loss of drainage basin of rivers like Congo, Amazon etc

Tropical rainforests are under intense deteoriartion owing to unsustainable development activities. Preserving tropical rainforests by afforestation, limited interference and reducing GHG emmissions can help us protect life on planet.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Currently, 35% of India lives in urban areas which is expected to cross 50% by 2050. Rise of slums, overcrowding etc. are slowly becoming common traits of Indian cities.

Inequalities and exclusion in cities

① Simultaneous rise of high rise-buildings and simultaneous breeding of slums displays the economic divide in cities.

② Diversion of basic resources like water, electricity to plush areas - reminds of similar socio-economic divisions in rural areas.

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(3) Poor treatment to rural misrants as domestic servants and casual labourers. further excludes them from basic necessities.

(4) Landed class in rural areas have an equivalent in urban areas in ~~the~~ form of real estate maflas which exploit people by hish rents, evictions.

(5) Untouchability is practised in new forms - which was earlier an rural feature.

- Employing SCs/STs as manual scavengers without adesuate protection.
- segresated utensils and water sources at urban homes from domestic servant who often hail from lower castes.

Creation of future fault lines

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① With growing socio-economic divide, it can lead to disruption of urban life.
- Rise in crime rate, substance abuse, violence against women etc.

② Denial of basic amenities can lead to denial of fundamental rights - calling for constitutional remedies.

③ Rise in epidemics due to unhusienic conditions of slums can further widen fault line.

④ Loss of agricultural productivity due to unsustainable development can further cause food, income and nutritional insecurity.

Thus, it is important to take inclusive approach to build a healthy urban India. Fulfilling SDG-11 - sustainable cities can bridge the fault line and ensure inclusive growth.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. (250 words) 15
भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization is social and economic integration of nations due to flow of ideas, thoughts, capitals, people, technologies, goods and services.

Multi-dimensional impact on tribal development

① Cultural homogenization tendencies of globalization poses a threat to tribal knowledge systems.

Ex: Allopathy taking over tribal medicine systems like Rowasispa.

② Rise in demands for resources due to globalization causes deforestation - a direct threat to sustenance of forest dwellers tribes.

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- Forest Rights Act, 2006 protects individual and community rights of tribals.

(3) Interference in social fabric of tribals due to external influence of globalized world.
- Threat to tribal Language due to proliferation of English.

(4) Poor rehabilitation and lack of sustainable livelihoods to tribals due to global development requirements by MNCs.

(5) Rise in pollution due to globalization impacts tribals most due to inadequate access to healthcare.

(6) Push for commercialization of agriculture further puts climate-resilient tribal agricultural practices to back

Margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

burner.

(7) Rise in competition plus poor skill development further hampers tribal development.

Thus, tribal development and sustainability is must to ensure their growth.

Van Dhan Yojana, MSP for forest produce, provision of Eklavya residential schools etc. are some of the right steps towards tribal development while acclimatizing them to globalization.